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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Don't go Home Without a Bottle of Henderson's Carminative.

It costs but fifty cents. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 205 Liberty street. MWF

"A Superior Machine."

The popular verdict concerning the Elliptic Sewing Machine. The Elliptic is one of the most economical machines in the market. It is simple, easily operated, sews everything from a gossamer finish to ten thicknesses of cloth, has a peculiar advantage in its tension, and sews a seam stronger than the fabric itself. The utility of the Elliptic is admitted wherever it has been introduced. It contains all the late improvements, and is received as the best lock-stitch machine in the market. For sale at No. 17 Fifth avenue, second story.

Ask Any One Who Has Used Henderson's Carminative

In their family for Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, and they will tell you how they value it. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 205 Liberty street. MWF

Desirable Property for Sale.

A cottage, with from three to five acres, on Nannery Hill, just at the head of Federal street, Allegheny. This ground is covered with ornamental and fruit trees, and is one of the most attractive places near the city. Plenty of water, and gas can be put in the house at but little expense. Also, one acre adjoining; also, five small lots. Apply to J. Grosser, on premise, or Thompson Bell, No. 59 Fourth avenue. MWF

Tooth Brushes.

Five gross tooth brushes (imported) just received and for sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, connect at Bellesire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive at Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Superior Sealing Wax,

superior Sealing Wax,
Sinopol Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,

The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McGarrah & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

IN CONNECTION WITH MR. J. ROSS BROWNE'S operations in China, and the defeat of the Burlingame treaty, it is worth while to consider the views expressed in Chicago, some time since by Choy Chew, a distinguished Chinaman soon to be in Washington. Addressing the merchants of Chicago, he declared that Mr. Burlingame had done much to promote good feeling towards the American nation in China: had made himself acquainted with the authorities at Pekin, and had won their confidence in a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be a cordial friend to all the commercial powers of the earth."

IS order to maintain her military control of India, and also to secure as much as possible of the trade of China, in view of the opening of the Pacific railway, the British Government is making great efforts to extend the railway in India. The idea is to push forward all those running in a northeasterly direction toward China, and all those in a northwesterly direction toward Afghanistan. It is contemplated, we observe, to construct no less than 10,000 miles of new railroads in addition to the nearly 6,000 already built or building. This enormous amount of railway construction is proposed to finish in thirty years, at an expense of $18,-260,000 every year, or a total cost of $962,500,000, or about one-fifth of the national debt of the United States. The roads will be entirely constructed by Government.

GEORGE RIPLEY, of the New York *Tribune*, has lately interviewed Mr. Carlyle. The Chelsea philosopher has no great admiration of Democratic institutions—in fact he regards them as the special invention of the evil one, and very frankly told Mr. Ripley as much. "As sure as the Lord reigns," said he, "you are rushing down to hell with desperate velocity. The scum of the world has got possession of your country, and nothing can save you from the devil's clutches. Not, perhaps," cried he, raising his voice to its shrillest notes, "a hell burning with material fire, and brimstone, but the wide, weltering, fiery chaos of corruption in high places, and the misrule of the people. A fine republic that! England follows in the train, and is even now on the brink of the infernal precipice—and hell below."

THE health officer of St. Louis, determined that the city should not have a bad reputation for health unless for good reasons, has obtained from the health officers of Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati reports of the population and mortality of these cities for the six months from January 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869. The following is the result:

Boston reports a population of 240,000; deaths, 2,571.
Cincinnati reports a population of 230,000; deaths, 2,756.
St. Louis reports a population of 240,000; deaths, 2,436.
Chicago reports a population of 252,000; deaths, 3,000.

Every 80th person has died during these six months in Boston.
Every 80th person has died during these six months in Cincinnati.
Every 111th person has died during these six months in St. Louis.
Every 105th person has died during these six months in Chicago.

THE success of California as a fruit growing State is due to the fact that that there are no set-backs of frosts or heavy rains and winds on ripening fruit. The trees and vines fairly in blossom, the chances of failure are very remote. The thermometer in San Francisco will range during the winter from 40° to 65°, the mean being 51°; spring, 56°; summer, 60°; autumn, 59°; mean for the year, 55°. The heats of summer are rarely higher than 70° to 75°. Exceptional days have been at 81°. In the interior it is much hotter in summer than on the coast. Sacramento averages 69.5°; San Diego, 71°; Fort Yuma, on the Colorado and Gila rivers, 90°; while in "Southern mines," in Mariposa and Calaveras counties, the heat is at times intense, reaching as high as 100° and 115° in the shade—caused, to a large degree, by radiation from the bare rocks. Even among the rocks, 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, the heat is so intense that no out-of-door mining labor can be done. This dry, hot air is admirable for ripening the grapes and the stone hill.

Interesting Will Case.

An interesting will case has just been decided in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Walter Hays, one of the oldest settler and wealthiest resident of the White Water Valley, died about one year ago aged eighty. His estate at the time of his death amounted to not less than two hundred thousand dollars, and left a host of connections. His will was found in a box, kept in the First National Bank of Lawrenceburg, of which his son-in-law, D. W. C. Fitch, was President. The will, after giving his household goods to the widow, made provisions for her to have one-fourth of the profits of his bank stock of $100,00., the Southeast Indiana Conference another fourth, and the two other fourths to his son and daughter. His estate, of every description, was to be equally divided between his son and daughter, while all of his grandchildren whose mothers had died were to receive only the bank stock, at the expiration of the charter of said bank, to be equally divided between the son and daughter. With this will the son, daughter and widow were fully satisfied. Though the law itself would have done better for the widow than the will, yet she was willing to accept it. The rest of the connections were dissatisfied with the provisions of the will, and several of them no doubted whether any such will had ever been made with the knowledge and consent of the deceased. Hence the latter parties brought suit to set the will aside. The trial came up in the Court of Common Pleas on last Thursday week, Judge Berkshire presiding, and lasted some eight or nine days. The counsel for the prosecution, or for the setting aside of the will, consisted of Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Daniel S. Major, John D. Hammond and Judge Francis Adkinson, while that of the defense consisted of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Philip L. Spooner, John Schwartz, Nesh S. Given, Col. Carter Dozlay and George B. Fitch. Hon. Will Cumback was retained in the defense by the South Indiana Conference, whose valuable legacy assured in the will of course is lost if it is not sustained. The case was ably argued by the above array of eminent legal talent, and the jury, after a brief consultation, brought in a verdict averse to the will, which leaves the estate in the hands of the heirs on the State. The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court, as the legal pickings are rich.

Theodore Hook.

Mr. Hall had had a great deal to do also with Theodore Hook. He succeeded him in the editorship of the "*New Monthly Magazine*," as Hall succeeded Campbell. Hook was evidently a Bohemian of the first water—or, perhaps it would be truer to say, brandy and water. His wit was exhaustless, and he could write admirable things in a moment on the most inauspicious subjects. He inherited much of his celebrated father's musical genius, and sang sweetly, accompanying himself on the piano. He worked hard for an hour, and repaid himself with a fortnight of illness. On one such occasion, when he was dining, a messenger came to him from the "*John Bull*," which he edited, but for which he had written nothing for some weeks, and told him he must write something on the death of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, whereon he sent back:

"Waiter—Two Sandwiches! cried Death.
And their wrid Majesties bolted their breath."

It was but too plain to all whose w Hook that he had ill-used time. Carnival nights and idleness had banished self-respect; and when he died it was to point once more the terrible moral of that misuse of mind and body of which so many of the children of genius have been guilty. In vain friends warned, entreated, things went from bad to worse, until the few mourners experienced a certain sorrowful relief as they bore him to rest in an old, secure corner of Fulham Cemetery. Mr. Hall gave a sad list, such, I will not repeat here, of the noble and gifted minds which he had known wasted by the passion for drink, and uttered a very impressive admonition to those around him against the besetting temptation of thinkers and scholars.—*Jerrold, Conway, in Harper's Magazine for September.*

The President leaves Saratoga for Washington this morning, but his family will remain there. The President will return to Saratoga during the latter part of the week, to stay until the middle of September. He intends visiting Utica next week for a day or two, returning to attend the county fair on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1869. NO. 298.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Cubans want Favorable Action

Gen. Spinner's Confidence in the Dodd Combination Lock—Obituary—The Drought at an End—Retrenchment Committee Arrived in San Francisco—The Case of Supervisor Young.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1869.

The Dodd Lock.

General Spinner has published a letter detailing the manner of opening the Dodd lock as practiced by Mr. Sargeant. He closes as follows: "I am not aware that any change will be made in the locks of the Department except to alter those now in use so that combinations cannot be surreptitiously obtained in the manner above indicated. Then I shall have full confidence in the locks by which the public treasure in secured in my office."

Deaths.

Prof. Donald McLeod, a well known teacher, died in this city yesterday, aged sixty years. He was a prominent member of the Burns Club and Scotch society.

Randolph Coyle, once engineer of the Ohio and Chesepeake canal, and late of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died yesterday, aged fifty-seven, at Warrenton, Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1869.

The Cubans Assembling.

The first instalment of the Cubans has arrived in anticipation of the President's return. At the time of his last visit there was a similar inundation. This time it bids fair to exceed the last. So far as can be gathered from their talk, there is nothing new in the Cuban situation. Their hope is to secure at least some indirect action in their favor at the next Cabinet meeting.

The Drought at an End.

The drought which has continued here for a great many weeks appears to beat an end. There was a severe rain in this region and along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio road last night, and the weather here is still damp and threatens heavy rain.

The Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee were delayed but a short time by the burning of the snow sheds and reached San Francisco on Friday night. The party are all well.

The Case of Supervisor Young.

An examination of Supervisor Conkling's report on revenue matters in Cincinnati showed that no case was made out against General Young which called for action of the Department. The report will not be published.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

WELCOME SHOWERS.

It is raining to-night for the first time in several weeks. Dispatches from the south report refreshing showers. The first rain in this city Philadelphia to-night for twenty-four days.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

SALE OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the purchase of bonds and sale of gold during September to the same extent and in the same manner as in August.

PERSONAL.

There is an improvement in the physical condition of Secretary Rawlins. He rode out this afternoon.

The illness of Secretary Boutwell's return to Washington is unknown. There are no indications of a Cabinet meeting this week, nor are there information of any business that renders one necessary. Secretary Rawlins is the only head of a department now in Washington.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Early in September large disbursements will be made on account of pensions.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1869.

RYAN AND CURRIER HELD TO BAIL.

Colonels Ryan and Currier, leaders of the late Cuban expedition, have been held to bail, having returned here from Canada.

FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Fenian Congress continued its session to-day, two delegates from Ireland were introduced and made addresses.

DEATH OF JASPER MORGAN.

Deacon Jasper Morgan, father of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, died at Windsor, Connecticut, to-day, in his 87th year.

EXPENSIVE BILL POSTING.

The right to use the fence surrounding the new postoffice site was leased for $15,000 for advertising purposes for two years.

PLATE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The plate printers' strike has not yet ended.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Government has not relaxed its surveillance of the Spanish gunboats building in this city. Still the work on them is progressing rapidly, and one of them, named the Ericsson, can be put in readiness for sea in a few days. Marshal Barlow and Inspector Dayton declare that no attempt must be made to send these vessels to sea.

ENLISTMENT OF A MINOR.

A habeas corpus case is before county Judge Tray, of Brooklyn, being that of a minor enlisted in the army without the consent of his parents.

RAINS.

There were showers at all points East to-night.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Hansa, from Bremen, has arrived.

LADY THORNE WINS.

The trot to-day on the Prospect Park Course was won by Lady Thorne in three straight heats, well contested most of the distance. Time 2:29¾; 2:29½, and 2:29; Goldsmith Maid a bad second, and American Girl a worse third.

NEW YORK, August 29.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Arrived, steamer Britannia from Glasgow, and Idaho, from London.

BASE BALL.

The game of base ball yesterday between the Star and Atlantic clubs, of Brooklyn, was won by the latter. Score, Atlantics, 27; Stars 22.

WOOLEN MILLS BURNED.

At an early hour this morning the woolen factory of Naffman & Co., at Tremont, Westchester county, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss heavy, but, owing to the uninsurance of the owners, details could not be ascertained.

CRIME.

Horrible Murder in St. Louis—A Man Crazed by Whiskey Murders His Wife and then Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—A most horrible murder and suicide was committed in East St. Louis this forenoon. A man named Casper Waltz, who came from Baltimore about a year ago, attempted to kill his stepson, Nicholas Lutz, some years old, by striking him on the head with a hatchet, but the weapon glanced and Nicholas escaped and ran for a policman. When they returned they found Mrs. Lutz lying on the floor with her head literally chopped to pieces. After committing the deed Waltz waited to the crossing of several railroad tracks near by, on one of which he was approaching. When the locomotive and one car of the train had passed him, he threw back his coat, opened his shirt collar, and deliberately flung himself across the rail between two cars, and the remainder of the train passed over his neck, completely cutting his head off. Waltz was a hard drinker, and his morning drink a pint of whiskey before breakfast, and procured another, when his stepson remonstrated with him, which doubtless led to the assault, although it was not made until some hours later.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The latest accounts of the horrible affair in East St. Louis yesterday, reported last night, are that Mrs. Waltz is still alive, but cannot live more than one or two days. Her face is terribly chopped, and her skull fractured so that the brain oozes from the gaping wounds.

FIRE IN A COAL MINE.

Fire in the Pine Ridge Colliery at Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The Miners All Rescued.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A special dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., dated at midnight last night, states that late in the afternoon a fire broke out in the Pine Ridge colliery, two miles and a half above that place. The fire caught at the entrance of the mine, and burned with fearful rapidity. A great volume of smoke prevailed, as thirty men were at the bottom of the mine. The fire originated from an explosion of fire damp, a year and a half ago this mine took fire and burned for several weeks, but was finally extinguished by being smothered out. The superintendent of the mine reached Wilkesbarre at 11 P. M., and reported that all the men were rescued alive. The mine is still burning in a vein, but the men having been rescued, it will now be smothered out.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, OHIO, August 28, 1869.

A severe thunder storm occurred here to-day between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Charles Welker, son of Jacob Welker, aged thirteen years, living on Lisbon street, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was at the time engaged in dipping water from a tub under the shoot. The house was also pounded up by lightning rods. Dark spots were found on the side of his face, extending down the left side to the hip.

Fire at Waynesburg, Ohio.

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WAYNESBURG, O., August 28, 1869.

Paesler's woolen mill and Hardesty's cooper shops, at Malvernon, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, were burned to-day at noon. Loss, twenty thousand dollars; Insurance, four thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown. J.

The Topeka *Conservative* says Gen. Schofield's headquarters of the Department of Missouri will be removed from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis the latter part of September.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Remarks of the London Press on the Late Boat Race—A Proposition made to Row Again Within a Week—The Oxfords to Visit America—Candidates for the Spanish Throne—Release of Fenian Prisoners, &c—Desperate Conspiracy on the United States Frigate Sabine—An Attempt to Blow up the Magazine—Seven Men Hanged at the Yardarm—Public Meetings in Berlin—Resolutions Favoring the Suppressions of Convents and of Jesuits Adopted.

The Late Race---Views of the Press.

LONDON, August 28.—The press generally comment at length on the race of yesterday. The *Times*, reviewing the contest says: "The inferiority of the Americans was in a most pardonable point, the steering. Their coxswain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve their defeat they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with fair play, and if the Englishmen go to American they will meet with similar treatment. May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit, and which ever side wins, may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat."

The *News* declares if the Harvards did not command success they deserved it, and hopes the American gentlemen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The *Atlas* says: "The Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their oars. The strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New England had won, the older country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants. The rules and conditions were actually suffering. At the finish, and immediately after the signal gun announced the termination of the race, he staggered and fell back, and the end was only saved from falling by being caught by a member of the crew. His illness, diarrhœa, was the cause, and had during the race a visible effect on the decreased speed of the boat.

After the race a proposition was advanced to have another trial in one week's time. The Oxford partially agreed to the proposition. It is, however, very uncertain that arrangements whether efforts to that effect will be successful. There is great rejoicing in England over the result. The victory was generally complimented on their game rowing and the close finish to the race.

The Oxfords to Come to America.

LONDON, August 28.—The Oxford members here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race. The general impression is that the Oxfords must now row the Harvards on their own waters, they will meet a similar reception. The same blood animates both nations, and such rivalry is only productive of friendly feeling, and tends to banish sectional enmity should it ever be permitted between nations so nearly allied. In this light the race may be of more importance than a mere trial of individual skill, strength and endurance. The *Post* estimates the number of people who witnessed the race at all points at fully one million.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon has the following comments on the race: "To have beaten men whose pluck carried them three thousand miles to measure oars with an English University; whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat building; whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of these happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor to the victors, without humiliation to the vanquished.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Mr. Smalley telegraphs as follows to the *Tribune*: The morning papers print the Times' and Saturday Review's English drizzle increased the chances of the Harvards' success. The crew passed a good night, though this morning Simmons showed weakness from a severe attack of diarrhœa, with which he has suffered for several days, Loring, too, has been troubled with a boil, which is far from well, but most of the crew are in splendid condition, and were full of confidence. When the word was given the Harvards, noted start came into play, for the oars took the water first, making forty-three strokes to the minute, and maintaining that terrific pace. For a mile and a half the race was splendid. The Harvards soon drew away from the Oxfords, and kept the lead to Craven College, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The Oxford Club drew up level just beyond Hammersmith Bridge, and when off Chiswick, two and a half miles from the start, gained the lead, and after this they were never headed.

The Oxford crew never changed their stroke during the race, but the stroke of the Harvard was irregular. They lost form wholly, above Hammersmith, and when off Chiswick were rowed to pieces, though they pulled to the end of a hopeless race, with magnificent pluck, and that long after their strength and control over their oars had gone. During the last two miles they had pluck and that only, the coxswain steering wide, and the stroke being fatally quick. The supremacy of the Oxfords was manifest from the start, and no doubt of doubtful after the first half mile, though the Harvard retained the lead some time after that point. The Oxfords won by four lengths; time, twenty-one minutes twenty and three-fifth seconds.

The *World's* London special says: The race is conceded universally to have been perfectly fair and honorable on both sides. The time occupied by the Oxfords—twenty-one minutes and forty-one seconds—more than they took to go over the course a few days ago. The distance rowed is a little less than four miles and three furlongs. The day was fair, but the tide unfavorable. For the first mile of the race the Harvards were ahead by more than a length, rowing forty-two strokes per minute to the Oxfords' thirty-nine. The Harvards' rowing was most brilliant, and many believe that the race might have been given to them but the coxswain made better efforts to take the Oxfords' water. As Hammersmith bridge was passed, the advantage was still with the Harvards, but it was perceived that the line which they started could not be sustained, as the Harvards sank from forty-two to forty and lower. The Oxfords rose to forty strokes per minute, and maintained that rate from Chiswick to the end. A little before Chiswick was reached, about half way, the Oxfords, by a splendid manœuvre of the coxswain, took the Harvards' water, and all Harvard's efforts to escape the Oxfords' wash were in vain. As Chiswick Church was passed the Harvards were visibly distressed, Burnham throwing his head back, striking him on the head with a hatchet, but the weapon glanced and Nicholas escaped and ran for a policman. When they returned they found Mrs. Lutz lying on the floor with her head literally chopped to pieces. After committing the deed Waltz waited to the crossing of several railroad tracks near by, on one of which he was approaching. When the locomotive and one car of the train had passed him, he threw back his coat, opened his shirt collar, and deliberately flung himself across the rail between two cars, and the remainder of the train passed over his neck, completely cutting his head off. Waltz was a hard drinker, and his morning drink a pint of whiskey before breakfast, and procured another, when his stepson remonstrated with him, which doubtless led to the assault, although it was not made until some hours later.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, sitting in Chicago, on Saturday rendered a decision granting an injunction in the lake front case. This injunction restrains the city of Chicago from giving a deed of sale of the lake front property proposed to be purchased by the Illinois Central Railroad and other railroad companies for depot grounds in front of the city, in accordance with a provision of the State Legislature known as the lake front bill. The Court declares that the land in question having been ceded to the city by the United States Government, with the specific condition that it should be devoted to public park purposes only, it cannot be sold and occupied by a railroad depot. The case will no doubt ultimately have to be decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The amount stolen from the office of the receiver of taxes in Philadelphia Friday night, is reported at $40,000, of which $25,000 were in checks, drafts, &c. As the law requires the Tax Receiver to make daily deposits, it is supposed the securities of the Receiver will have to pay for the loss.

The saw mill, machine shop and sleigh factory of D. N. Throop, at Pultneyville, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss several thousand dollars.

J. O. Tousley, City Comptroller of New Orleans, has been committed for contempt in refusing to obey an order of the Sixth District Court requiring him to issue a warrant to the New Orleans Republican Publishing Company for about $40,000 for official printing done under color of authority of the printing bill passed by the last Legislature.

Gen. Canby has issued an order altering the time of paying six months interest on the Virginia State debt under the stay law to the 30th of September. All executions already issued are stayed till that time.

Pliny Jewell, father of Gov. Jewell, died at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday. Aged 72.

Prince Arthur, after a cordial reception at Picton, arrived at Charlottetown Saturday night, and was accorded a splendid and enthusiastic welcome.

President Grant and family arrived at Saratoga Saturday evening by special train from Rutland. Arrangements had been made to receive him, and a salute was to have been fired, but the rain, which fell in torrents all evening, prevented it. A large crowd gathered at the depot and received him with cheers. He was taken to the Union Hotel, where Hon. Charles S. Lester, of the Saratoga Sentinel, made an address of welcome, to which the President replied briefly, and then retired to the cottage reserved for him.

Mrs. Ann Deck, a northern lady and teacher of the Avery Chapel colored school, Memphis, murdered herself and her colored baby by jumping into a deep well containing about fifteen feet of water. She tried to destroy her older white child, but the little fellow saved himself by running away.

The subscription books of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company were closed Saturday, the capital stock, $300,000, having all been taken. The Company will proceed at once to erect a large cotton mill and other buildings on the Cumberland in North Nashville. The enterprise is in the hands of some of Nashville's best citizens.

The grand opera season of the season occurred in Central Iowa Friday night, and has resulted in much damage. A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad ran on a sand bridge near Newton, Iowa, where the bridge gave way, precipating the locomotive and two cars into the water. Barney Locks, the engineer, and Horace Snow, brakesman, were killed, and Charles Mellroy, fireman, had his leg broken. The house of Geo. Wheeler in the same place was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Wheeler instantly killed. At Mitchellville, eighteen miles east of Newton, three houses were struck by lightning, killing one man. Between Grinnell and Newton a two mile long heavy land slide occurred on the same railroad by which the St. Paul express passed on the Central Wisconsin, about the same time, but we have not yet heard of any serious damages.

The British bark Peg Helen, from Ivegute, Greenland, reports that the steamer Panther, one of Hays's Arctic exploring expedition on board, sailed from Ivegute, July 27th, for the Disco Islands, North Greenland, whence the Panther was going to Melville Bay, Smith's Sound. Previous to her arrival at Ivegute, the Panther had been at Julian Shaab and Kaasmust, where the expeditionists had been in a terrible storm and taken photographs, &c. All were well and hearty. Hegira, the Panther, arrived in the Helen, having left the expedition at Ivegute.

An excursion was made Saturday on the Southern Branch of the Pacific Railroad to the end of the ballasted track, about eight miles from Junction City. The track is laid with sixteen miles, and is very vigorously being pushed forward.

At Barcelona a movement is on foot to make Serrano King of Spain.

Admiral Topete has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Cuba.

MADRID, Augusta 28.—Escalanta is dead.

There is much speculation here as to General Prim's departure to Paris. It is supposed his object is to correct Olazaga's deficiencies, and confer with Napoleon on the situation.

The Count of Chester, has been restored to his rank and pay, on condition that he goes to the Canaries. He has been under arrest since Puerto Real till a vessel was ready, but he broke parole and fled to France, whereby he forfeited his rank and pay.

Admiral Topeta will take charge temporarily of the ministry of the colonies. It is said that Escalante on his death bed made important disclosures respecting the abuses of the chiefs of the army and navy in Cuba.

The Khedine's Reply to the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.—The Khedine's reply to the Sublime Porte expresses the hope that the frank explanations given will remove unfavorable impressions. Feeling the hope that the appeal to the Sultan's generosity will be heard and answered, he comes to lay his homage at the feet of the throne.

Empress Eugenie's Tour.

PARIS, August 28.—The Empress has arrived at Basle, Switzerlon, on her eastern tour.

The Chinese Embassy depart for St. Petersburg on the 12th of September.

Napoleon's Health Improving.

PARIS, August 29.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor's health continues to improve and his attack of rheumatism is nearly over. The Empress has arrived at Ajaccio.

Gen. Prim.

Gen. Prim has gone to Vichy.

Manufactory Burned.

The Woolen Manufactory of Villeminos, Hirl, Naglete & Co., at Rheims, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Fearful Conspiracy.

A desperate conspiracy was discovered on board the United States frigate Sabine, now lying in the port of Cherbourg. Some of the crew, to revenge themselves on their officers, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine and blow up the ship. They had proceeded so far as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine, when a plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse. It was found that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were put in irons. Seven have been condemned to death and hanged at the yard arm.

Suppression of Convents.

BERLIN, August 29.—A meeting of two thousand persons was held here last night, to consider a series of resolutions favoring the suppression of convents and expulsion of Jesuits. After a long debate resolutions were finally adopted, but not unanimously by the minority. The resolutions are not directed particularly against any confession of faith.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, August 28.—The steamer Java, from New York, arrived to-day in the Clyde.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—United States bonds firm; five-twenties, 88½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 29.—Bourse active; rentes 72 francs 36 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 28.—Consols 93¼. American securities—Five-twenty bonds at the London, '62's, 83½; '65's, 83½; '67's 82½; 10-40's, 75½; '62's at Frankfort, 88½; Erie, 20½; Illinois, 91½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½ ex-steady.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 28.—Bourse opened excited but closed steady. Rentes, 72f. 40c. for cash.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 12½; Orleans 12¾; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 10s 9d; red western 9s 5d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn—New, mixed, 30s 6d. Oats 30s 6d. Pork buoyant at 107s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 60s 6d.

Tallow 47s 3d. Turpentine 27s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 28.—Tallow 46s 6d@46s 9d. Sugar 38s 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp active and firm at 55f. Cotton at Havre flat at 162½ francs.

A MISSPENT LIFE.

A Reminiscence of Byron's Boon Companion, Captain Medwin.

(Communication to the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.)

The moral atmosphere in which byron's entire life was spent was for the most part very far from pure. A few years ago the writer of this article, then residing in a German university town, accidentally became acquainted with the same Captain Medwin, who was authority for the "Dear Duck" commencement of Lady Byron's letter—at that time old man, decrepit with age and enfeebled by disease, and melancholy withal because of the recent death of an elderly lady with whom he had for a considerable period of Platonic intimacy hallowed by the mutual attachment of Cowper and Mrs. Unwin. A casual acquaintance of the latter on happy man was sufficient to dispute the last vestige of the halo of sanctity which the fond lover boy had conceived for the wild life led by Byron and his fellow *roues* at Newstead Abbey—Captain Medwin, of the noble family—being a cousin of Shelley—was a fine scholar, having made the acquaintance of the classic writers in their own language and on what is left of their own soil, and in his day was a devoted student of the poetry of the time, and as I knew him he could have been only the wreck of what he had been once, for he bore unmistakable evidence of a mind ill at ease. He was crabbed, fretful, misanthropic, and, as he gave specimens of the well-earned reputation of the men who rule in the English army, in letters at the present time, he ridiculed Tennyson, and spoke disapprovingly of Buiwer, but complimented Longfellow, and declared that he would rather have written Poe's "Raven" than any other poem of the present century. I know not whether he still survives, but if he does not, death has done for him a more friendly office than was the power of friend or relative; it has soothed a spirit to which a life misspent had made rest impossible here.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Men Shot for Seditious Language.

An American Prisoner Released—Attempt to Rob the Custom House—Resignation.

HAVANA, August 28.—An American named Andrew White, who has been confined some months, has been released by request of Consul Plumb.

The volunteer guards on duty in the suburbs shot two men to-day for seditious language.

An attempt was made last night to rob the Custom House, but was frustrated. One of the robbers was shot and arrested.

Major Roberts has resigned as President of the Confiscation Bureau, on account of the pressure of other business. The present chief of the Treasury Department has been appointed his successor.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dedication of the German Lutheran Church—The Lutherna Synod.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 29, 1869.

The German Lutheran Emanuels Church, said to be one of the finest church edifices in the State, was dedicated in this city to-day with appropriate services. The Rev. Dr. Sihler, of this city, conducted the ceremonies. He was supported by other divines. The afternoon sermon was delivered by Prof. Selle, of Illinois, and the evening sermon by Rev. S. Wagenhals. The church as completed cost nearly forty thousand dollars. It will seat twelve hundred people, is finely finished, and has the largest organ in the State, costing four thousand dollars. Ample preparations have been made for delegates attending the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, commencing here this week.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Opening of the New St. Louis and Chicago Route—The Nebraska Trunk Line.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The opening of the new St. Louis and Chicago route via the Vandalia and Terre Haute road to Effingham, thence to the Illinois Central, was formally celebrated yesterday, by an excursion of a large party of merchants and businessmen of this city to Highland, about thirty miles from here. Two passenger and two freight trains each way daily will run on the route hereafter.

A contract for building the Nebraska Trunk Railroad, from the State line to Nebraska City, has been awarded to an Eastern party. This road is to connect with the Union Pacific road at Nebraska road. Its permanent location will be fixed at once, and the first ten miles be completed February 15th.

STATE NEWS.

John Fields, on trial for the murder of his brother-in-law, George Matthews, made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide in jail in Williamsport, on Thursday evening.

Snyder county has a population of fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five.

The soldiers' monument of Wayne county to be erected at Honesdale, on the 17th of September next. Governor Geary is to deliver the address.

The 24th American Protestant Association will have a good procession in Philadelphia on the 16th of September. The order is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

A company for the manufacture of agricultural implements is being organized in New Castle, $25,000 being already subscribed.

The caucus for Postmaster of Connersville, held on Thursday evening, resulted in the choice of Mr. George D. Van Tassel over Mr. Ceylon F. Cooper, the vote standing 77 to 55.

The Venango *Citizen* appeared last week in a new typographical suit and an enlarged form, presenting a greatly improved appearance. It is a neat and reliable journal.

An exchange says: We spent Monday and Tuesday visiting the Reynoldsville coal field, in Jefferson county. There are three veins of superior bituminous coal in the centers of the region, the under v

ar Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.

THE Susquehanna *Republican* says that "ex-Speaker GROW respectfully declines to be considered a candidate for Representative. He asks for no office, but claims to be one of the sovereign people. He is devoting this season to recreation and the recruiting of his health." We think that Mr. GROW should have consented. It is because men like him, who are fit to be legislators, decline to go to Harrisburg, that our Legislature has fallen into disrepute for its corrupt and imbecile practice. If ever its character is redeemed, it will be by men like Mr. GROW. In our judgment, in no way can they serve the people so acceptably—and what is equally true is that in no way can they so much serve themselves.

AS YET we have no positive assurance of an agreement between the trunk lines of railroads on a freight tariff. At the close of the week an offer is reported to have been made by the competitors of the Pennsylvania Central for a termination of the war, and the expectation was that early this week a new schedule, agreed to by all the lines, would go into operation. It is understood that one dollar and twenty cents from New York to Chicago will be the basis of the compromise. All the depots at New York were crowded with freight, on the expectation of an early change in the rates. To-day all the great lines put faster trains on between the Mississippi and New York, and there are flying reports of cheaper passenger rates; but we doubt their correctness.

THERE has been a great deal written about Mrs. STOWE'S sensation, but nothing, we believe, so perfectly to the point as the article herewith copied from the Philadelphia *Press* by Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE. It is probable that few persons living know so much of BYRON as this writer, among his varied opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge, being the perusal of "the too candid Autobiography" committed to the flames by MOORE, but which we are assured by Dr. MACKENZIE will yet see the light. It is evident that the writer has a very poor opinion of the woman who has undertaken, by defaming to the lowest depths, others of her sex, to make a saint out of one who it is suggested was a monomaniac. An opinion with which the reader will be very likely to sympathize.

GENERAL ROSECRANS'S letter is receiving extensive publicity from the newspaper press, and will probably be read by more thinking politicians, as well as by those who are content to be mere lookers on in politics, than any document of the year. We certainly think this desirable. The effect of the letter will be to make Democrats dissatisfied with the standstill or retrograde policy of their party, and confirm Republicans in their political belief and support of the administration of General GRANT. In Ohio, where the Fifteenth Amendment is in issue, the Republicans propose to use the letter as a campaign document, and it can be made effective with a certain class of the opposition, whose early bond of sympathy with the Democratic party is their position on the suffrage question. After all, however, there is a great deal of truth in the New York *Tribune's* epitome of the production. "It impresses us," says that journal, "with a renewed sense of the feeling that it "is a pity so good a man might not have "been a better one. As it is, he comes "very near being waste material. He is "quite too good for the Democracy, and "not near good enough for the Republi"cans." That hits the mark very fairly.

THE rates of freight on our railroads are supposed to be fixed with reference to the cost of transportation. Of course a profit must be kept in view, and enough added to the cost to afford a good profit on the stock out. If it were on the proper cost of the road, and only the legitimate expenses of carrying and handling freight, the case would be different. It would be a curious and instructive calculation that would show us what portion of the charges we pay for freight and passage as the direct and necessary consequence of watering stock, bonuses, wheels within wheels in the shape of contracts and jobs, whereby individuals obtain profits which should go to the stockholders. It is said of a certain trunk line that it is enabled to make large dividends on a comparatively small business, for the reason that there is no watered stock, the company gets all the road earns, and there is no tapping the receipts by wheels within wheels. Take almost any of our great roads and there is no disputing that thousands are diverted annually to individual pockets which should go to stockholders. This sort of thing and the constant watering of stock, of course render cheap rates out of the question. Watered as well as real stock must have dividends, and the public must stand the necessary charges. Now it doubtless has occurred to not a few what might be done by a road constructed economically, managed honestly (for we believe such a thing is possible), with no watered stock, every cent earned going into the treasury. And will not such roads yet be built on the great through routes? What better investment or surer thing than a road costing, say, fifty millions, along side another costing one hundred millions? How can this be prevented as the business of the country increases?

A DIPLOMATIC BUNGLER.

If Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE in his recent operations in China was actuated by jealousy of Mr. BURLINGAME, he could have hit upon no more effective course than he did, to gratify his spleen, and secure the rejection of the treaty. The BURLINGAME treaty with the United States, and we suppose with Great Britain and France, stipulated that China should take her own way and time in establishing such internal improvements as railroads, steamboats, and the development of her mines. This, in effect, was a complete guaranty of the independence of the nation from outside interference, leaving the Chinese themselves to judge of the manner and extent of the advances they might choose to make. It disabused the Chinese Government of their great jealousy of foreign influence, by an absolute guaranty of the integrity of the nation. Certainly this was the sensible method of laying the foundations broad and wide, for an extension of commercial intercourse.

But Mr. BROWNE, acting in accord with the British and American trading community, who favor a course towards the Chinese very much like that we pursued, until recently, with the Indians, dissents from this idea contained in the BURLINGAME treaty, that the best way to propitiate the Chinese is to remove all apprehensions of foreign domination. His course was to insult and threaten them with the precise policy the treaty guaranteed to avert. Last November, Mr. BROWNE addressed a communication to the Chinese government, urging it, in a tone which is not much short of menace, to "place upon record a substantial guarantee of its disposition to make a forward movement," significantly remarking more than once in the course of his letter that "future misunderstandings might be prevented" by doing so. Mr. BROWNE required the removal of restrictions upon trade with the interior and the introduction of railways, steamboats and other engines of material progress.

Of course, this coming from the representative of the American Government, must have aroused the suspicions of the Chinese that the guaranty clause in the BURLINGAME treaty was diplomatic gammon. It could not be otherwise, for here was the American Minister threatening to do the very thing the treaty said should not be done. And, as if other proof of bad faith was needed, Mr. BROWNE, in a letter addressed to the British and American merchants at Shanghai, on the 17th of July, unblushingly took the ground that we could never accept the claim of the Chinese "to the independence enjoyed by the Christian States;" and he further declared, referring to the BURLINGAME treaty:

"I question whether it is a good policy to proclaim, in the solemn form of a treaty, that we will not interfere in the internal affairs of the empire, when our very presence is an interference, or whether anything is to be gained by an unconditional admission of the right of the Chinese Government to determine the time and manner of introducing improvements."

It was the most natural thing in the world for the Chinese to reject the treaty in the face of such declarations from the representative of one of the parties to it. They could not do otherwise; and Mr. J. Ross BROWNE will hereafter enjoy the consciousness, or at least his countrymen will for him, that his diplomacy is not only bungling, but a disgrace to the civilization of the nation he misrepresented.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE PLOTTING FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The press is commenting a good deal on Mr. CHASE as a Presidential candidate. Probably there are few men but have better reasons, and more of them, for expecting the favorable judgment of their countrymen. It is true, nevertheless, that he has a chance. He has worked industriously to create one. The Chief Justice has been faithful to his own interest as an aspirant with a consuming ambition. On how far the American people will tolerate this sort of thing, we conclude, will depend his prospect ultimately. For ourselves, we do not believe that they will ever set the seal of their approbation to Mr. CHASE'S plans and acts, formed and taken to advance himself to the Presidency. For a time there was considerable *eclat* attending his administration of the finances; but his elevation to the head of the Judiciary caused a chill to creep down the back of the nation. Those who knew how deeply Mr. LINCOLN realized that he was elevating an improper if not a positively bad man to the Chief Justiceship, longed to have the amiable President to act on the principle that a bad bargain is better broken than kept. But he did not. The bad bargain was kept. "Chief Justice TANEY is dead," said Secretary STANTON to the President. The Hon. Secretary heard the news in the Washington market place, and had hurried to the White at an early hour to communicate the intelligence. "Then with me a new trouble begins," was the response. Mr. LINCOLN was pale and too troubled to heed the summons to breakfast that morning. He had made a promise, as he was apt to do, that it were better to violate than keep. But Mr. LINCOLN would violate no promise, though he feared—knew in fact—the consequences of keeping it. When it was made, he did not think that grim Death would so soon present the pledge for fulfillment. Mr. CHASE was upon the Bench only to employ it as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. He became openly what he had been in secret, Mr. LINCOLN'S reviler. He had no gratitude. He has none now. He turned against the party that gave him his honors—and profits, too. He looks to the Democratic party for these now. It is from them he must obtain the nomination, if he obtains it at all. They know how unscrupulous and ambitious he is, and what chiefly occurs to us is, what will Mr. PENDLETON, Gov. HOFFMAN, Mr. ADAMS, and the other aspirants do to dispose of the Chief Justice in his soiled robes of office conniving for the Presidency.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Feeling Growing in Favor of a Government System—Business Reasons for it—A New Invention in Telegraphing.

It is a curious fact that when the invention of the magnetic telegraph was first brought before Congress by Professor Morse, he suggested that its operations should be connected with the postal system. The Secretary of the Treasury at that time, Judge Woodbury, urged this upon Congress, and the report of the House Committee on Commerce was very emphatic. It strongly recommended the Government to take possession of the invention. Some of the statesmen of that day seemed to have a prophetic knowledge of what the telegraph would become. How much better force has the argument now that the telegraph should be under government control. All governments take charge of letter communications between their own people and with foreign countries. Why not of telegraphic communications? This latter mode of communication has become as important and almost as universal as the former, and with the improvements that must shortly be made it will supercede to a great extent the business of the Postoffice. The New York *Herald* puts this view of the question with considerable force:

The telegraph must become the great regulator of commercial, of financial operations and of exchange. Few will take the trouble to write letters and mail them by process of the mails, when the facilities of telegraphing are increased eight or ten fold. Two minutes at most when almost all communications will be by telegraph. Financial operations will be revolutionized. The old system of exchange and the profits therefrom will be abolished. People will communicate directly and freely with each other from one part of the country to the other. The world's great capital of commercial men will be more than doubled in use; for instead of waiting for the mails they can learn instantly of the acceptance of bills or drafts, payments, receipts of money, and can go to work with new operations. Indeed, far less money will be necessary. The financial operations and condition of the banks of New York, as exhibited by the Clearing House, where a hundred millions or so of transactions are prescribed, or nightly balanced, the one or two millions, will show what an effect the telegraph may have in expediting exchanges over the whole country. The question arises here—and it is one which especially concerns the Post Office, which is destined to absorb the financial business of this continent of the world—is the power of all these mighty interests and operations to be left in the hands of a few individuals or telegraph companies? Shall all the communications which regulate the commerce, trade and social intercourse of this whole country be left under the control or a few monopolists?

The *Herald* then urges that the time has come when the telegraph shall no longer be in the hands of private individuals or companies. The English Government, on the first of January, will take entire control, in connection with the Postoffice Department, of all telegraphic communication in the United Kingdom. The great nations in this matter have followed the example of the lesser ones —Belgium and Switzerland. But all will have to come to it in time. There is no other way of preserving the secrecy of communications inviolable, of preventing monopolists from using the telegraph to the injury of the public, and of cheapening the transmission of messages. The charges for telegraphing now are enormous and out of all proportion to the capital actually invested in the lines. Under Government control and in connection with the postal service they could be reduced to a fifth the present rate.

The *Herald* understands that there has been a new invention in telegraphing, an automatic system of self telegraphing power, which will multiply eight or ten times the facilities of telegraphic communication over the present system. It thinks this is likely to prove one of the most astonishing inventions of the age, and destined to produce a great revolution in the commerce, financial affairs, intercourse and social condition of the world. The Government will be asked to test the invention and to take control of and use it for the public good. An experimental line from Washington to New York is recommended, and if successful, let the government obtain the patent and give the whole country the benefit of it under government control.

Another Mystery to be Cleared Up.

The mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask is to be cleared up. M. Marius Topin, a nephew of Mignet, declares he has found in the archives all the papers relating to the trial of the person confined in prison and known as the Iron Mask, and that none of the current hypotheses of the identity of the prisoner are true. He asserts that all the stories current about the Iron Mask are unfounded. It is not true the Iron Mask was supplied with royal linen, and had a sumptuous table; it is not true that fishermen who found a silver dish which belonged to him were arrested; it is not true Louvois visited him; it is not true the Iron Mask was the object of the greatest attention and deferential respect. The Iron Mask was imprisoned in the quarter reserved for spies, and subject to the ordinary regimen of the Bastile, but why was the unusual precaution of an iron mask used? M. Topin promises to explain all these controverted questions in a satisfactory manner. It is understood in literary circles that his uncle and M. Thiers accept his conclusions as satisfactory.

For the sake of certain arguments the free trade advocates assert that labor in England is as well paid as in the United States. On the other hand, to support another kind of reasoning, they do not hesitate to employ the term, to-wit: that labor in England is poorly paid compared with this country. For instance, in one editorial article the following occurs:

"It is not true that workingmen in this country are better paid than their brethren in England and other European countries." And again—"I myself, as never a workingman in the (Labor) Convention (of Philadelphia) that Mr. Field is mistaken in asserting that American labor is better paid than foreign labor."

In another editorial article in the same issue occurs the following:

"It undoubtedly costs money to get men enough to *work long hours* quites; *owing to the cheaper labor of Europe, too, it costs less there than it does here*, but we have no doubt that, in the long run—if not considered in separate instances, it would in the end cost less than a new paid here in needless damages."

We shall next expect to see it stated that capital in England is dearer and draws a higher rate of interest than in the United States. It would be as easy to make that assertion as the former of the above.

THEY complain of dull times in San Francisco. Real estate speculation says a correspondent, has done its share, and outside lots are now unsalable. It cannot be said that well-located real estate in San Francisco is really lower than it was six moths since; but it is less available. There is no abatement of confidence in the grand future of San Francisco, and California at large, nor is there the least reason for any; but it cannot be denied that there is a lack of money to back up faith, and to do everything languishes. Real estate holders in San Francisco need have no fears for the future; they have only to "hold on," and it will all be right, sooner or later. Sales, of course, cannot hold on; but the majority can, and will, and there is no reason to apprehend any great crash or anything like a financial panic.

The following are the receipts of customs from August 14th to the 21st, inclusive: At Boston, $105,368; New York, $3,165,458; Philadelphia, $126,165; Baltimore, $242,229; New Orleans, from August 7th to the 14th, $179,138; San Francisco, to July 31st, $268,573; total, $4,286,930. It appears that notwithstanding they have secured the termination of the Pacific Railroad, our Philadelphia friends must do something else to keep up. For "the great city of the Atlantic coast" this is a poor show.

A CINCINNATI paper suggested that the removal of the National Capitol hinged on the question of water, whereupon it timely suggests that it would be better to settle "which city can offer to Congressmen the oldest and purest Extract of Rye." If it comes to that the chances of Pittsburgh must be considered good.

THE NEW COLLEGE ENTERPRISE.

The Educational Question Considered.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to thank you, in common with many citizens, for your timely article in today's paper on the above topic. What you have said strikes me as eminently judicious and proper. There is an advantage in schools, seminaries and colleges scarcely seen by any of us; an advantage culminating in the greatest good to the greatest numbers. If *money* is the consideration, this, as you say, is to be made by originating and sustaining these enterprises. A school or college of a proper character reaches an average attendance of from three to five hundred students. In the matter of boarding alone, taking the minimum number for our estimate, there is an aggregate expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Incidentals increase this amount, as every student is a purchaser of books, clothing, etc., and when you come to reckon the account in full you have a considerable outlay. This, as the result of our schools or colleges, can be multiplied in the ratio of their increase. In some communities east of this, in Philadelphia and New York and the New England States, their schools form a decided feature of their society. The approach of the opening day is marked by an overflow of advertisements in the papers, and by the consequent influx from all quarters of the youthful population. Trade receives, in this way, an impulse and stimulus. And this is for the benefit of all. But a greater good than this of money is to be conferred. The effect upon society at large, in the matter of culture, is decided. The youth of a town or city in which good schools of a high order are maintained catch the inspiration. They are brought in contact with the spirits from abroad and incited to aspirations for advancement. The annual "commencements" are attended by crowds, and in this way fathers and mothers become emulous in the desire to have their children placed in the ranks of the students passing so honorably in review. This reflex influence is a matter which is worthy of attention. Educational centers become centers of influence. Knowledge is power, and people in a given community exert an influence upon others in the exact ratio of their increase in knowledge. Then there is a *refining* power exerted on the entire face of society. Good breeding is the accompaniment of knowledge. The learned, as a rule, respect the rights of others. They are polite and affable, kind and conciliating. They incline to be, what they should be, *gentlemen* and *gentle*-women.

The benefits thus noted apply to the walks and business of life. You enter a counting room and transact business. The educated will soon reveal themselves. Your business will have attention, and you take your leave with feelings of interest and admiration. What we gain in business in this way is all the more valuable because of these things.

The object of these remarks is for the bettering of our educational facilities. What we have on hand, as you say, is well-encouraging. The Western University and the Female College, in point of character, are worthy of all praise; they should have all the money they need to make them answer their high calling. But we may not stop here. The good we aim at may be increased *ad-infinitum*. The number of our schools of a high grade, are not in proportion, by any means, to the rising population. We have room in a city like this for several new colleges, each answering a good purpose.

We might help those we have by calling them into being. Competition, as is well known, is the life of trade. And by increasing our facilities to educate, *we increase the demand for education*. If we would attract hither a large number of students we must, according to your idea, make this an educational center. In this view a number of our enterprising citizens have been lately interesting themselves in the founding of another college for young ladies. The movement has taken a practical shape. A Business, or Executive Committee has been appointed with authority to develop and mature plans, and devise ways and means for their execution. This committee has taken action. Respecting location, a point prominent with them in considering the matter, was the selection of a situation that would combine the advantages of easy and speedy access from the densely populated parts of our city and at the same time present the attraction of suburban retirancy, and clear atmosphere. The surroundings of these citizens of health, fulness and beauty of scenery are unsurpassed, and acknowledged by strangers as afoning in a great measure for the dust and somber looks of our business centers. These considerations led to the decision reached by the committee in the choice of a location in East Pittsburgh, in the region known as Shady Side, being admirably adapted to the purpose. The principle devised is that of a joint stock company, capital $200,000. The Rev. S. S. Stirlver has been appointed financial secretary, and he is now engaged canvassing the city for subscriptions to the stock. In this he is aided by the reverend gentleman of the committee in bringing the subject before the churches and people most especially interested in the college. The hope is entertained of receiving the amount—$20,000—in as brief time as necessary to secure the location fixed upon, and to enter resolutely upon the work. Every man having the welfare of the city and people at heart should be ready to lend a helping hand. By this co-operation the city's claims will be strengthened, and we shall all participate in the renown of aiding to establish an institution worthy of receiving patronage at home and abroad.

It is a matter of surprise to the writer that we have been for so long a time indifferent to these things. *Material* wealth is being largely developed and accumulated. This should assure the development of the intellectual forces. Some of our wealthy and influential citizens should speak out now in imitation of Peabody, Vassar, Cornell, and the men of their kind, that it may appear that there is an awakening to these things here, as in the east. The possession of great wealth is not necessary to secure great achievements. In many small contributions great things are often perfected.

Saturday, August 12th.

A CITY PARK.

A "Citizen's" Views in Opposition to the Scheme.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The enterprise of procuring a park by our city authorities, for the special good, to contribute to the pleasure, relaxation and health of the community, by many of our citizens is believed to be the emanations of self interest than of common sense; more for the interest of railroads, men of wealth, power and influence to increase the same selfish interests. Speculators, who by mental reservation, secret machinery and plausible reasoning operate upon the masses and unsuspecting, to induce them to believe it is for the benefit of the poor and laboring man. If there is any act mean, dishonorable or oppressive, it is to make use of the indigent, ignorant or depraved as an instrument to promote your selfish interests, financially or politically. Honest and judicious men of means and influence are not in favor of a park, not so much on account of increase of taxes. As it is, we as a city are heavily in debt, and have not water fit to drink, nor a city hospital, and abused prosperity has created and will increase crime and pauperism, and we are hardly able to maintain a government to protect the citizens. We believe the laboring classes will not be deluded by the sudden and fervid arguments of politicians, who providentially by their position have the power to present such a temptation to you, to aid their special interests. If the subject is proved, it will be found who are the originators of this scheme. If the park ground is five or nine miles from the old city, what will it cost a laborer to take his wife and four children out on the Sabbath at the rate of ten cents each, and half price, twenty-five cents, two dollars. There will be no temptation for dissipation, no attractions for disorderly persons. Then on Monday morning weariness of mind and body, and a guilty conscience, and the fatal influence on the tender minds of the children. Go to our manufactures and ask them what is the reputation of his watchmen, porters or laboring men on the Sabbath, frequently found wanting." Hobhouse, who had been Byron's "chum" (or familiar companion) at the University of Cambridge, was his senior by two years. They traveled together in 1877-811 through Spain, Greece and Asia Minor, and when Byron finally quitted England in 1816, two months after his wife had left him, he was immediately joined in Switzerland by Hobhouse, who resided with him in Venice, and visited Rome with him in the following year. In 1811, when Byron drew up instructions for the contents of his will, he named Hobhouse as one of his executors, and in the will executed in July, 1815, by which a sum of sixty thousand pounds ($300,000) was secured to Lady Byron, and any child or children of their marriage, Hobhouse was appointed executor. How well this true and tried friend merited this confidence is known. He it was who, yielding to the solicitations of Lady Byron, induced Thomas Moore to burn the too candid Autobiography (which we will yet see the light; who, when Captain Medwin's eavesdropping and "Conversations with Lord Byron" made many misstatements, indignantly defended the dead man, in an article in the *Westminster Review*, from which we quote and whose hands, by virtue of his fiduciary appointment, received and preserved all the manuscripts and correspondence which Byron left behind him. Soon after his last visit to Byron in Italy, Mr. Hobhouse entered on a political life, and from 1832 to 1852 was high in office, sometimes in the Cabinet. In 1851 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Broughton, and soon after retired from public life. During his lifetime neither Lady Byron nor any satellite of hers presumed to pollute the public mind with the worst of slanders upon the great poet, his friend.

It is a curiously suspicious fact that Mrs. Stowe did not print her *"true story"* of Lady Byron's life" until *after* the death of Hobhouse, which took place on the 24 of last June. Mrs. Stowe declares that she was driven to publication in order to vindicate Lady Byron, who had been misrepresented, said the Malcane Gulecoll's book. It may be doubted whether Mrs. Stowe could have read Gulecoll's book, the great defect of which is that its author, who knew Byron so well, has related nearly anything about him of herself, merely collecting the published testimony of various other writers. Her chapters on Byron and his "Marriage and its Consequences" is a mere compilation from Moore's Life and Medwin's *Conversations* article. This last contained a sentence "But we are not aware that there is before the world, substantiated by any *possible*, under such circumstances, for her to have a child of sin," that could have been cared for by Lady Byron and Ada, that no idea of her leaving her husband to accompany Byron in his exile, as his mistress or sister or brother"—could have been entertained.

In Mrs. Stowe's narrative we find other discrepancies and misdates. "Donna Inez, a young and lovely Hon. Miss Parke, of the well-known Catholic family in Essex, Mrs. Stowe says, "Moore sheds a significant light on this period (the one year in which Lady B. lived with him) by telling us that about this time Byron was often drunk day after day with Sheridan." This is wholly untrue. We have read Moore's Life of Byron during the week, and there is not any statement of this kind in it. Mention is made of a dinner at Rogers's, in 1815, where the guests were Sheridan, Byron and Moore, but not a word is said of any deviation from sobriety. In fact, throughout 1815 Sheridan was unable to mix in society, from bad health and fear of a debtor's prison, and he died in 1816. Byron, strange as it may appear, considering the habits of the time when he lived, is reported by those who knew him well never to have been intoxicated. As for Lady Lyron's speaking of her "too years" domestic life, which was actually only one year and thirteen days, that is impossible. We can show how Mrs. Stowe fell into that error. In Horace Matthew's recently published Biographical Sketches, she includes Lady Byron, giving as her birth-year 1795; married in January, 1814; returned to her father's house in 1816, and died on the 16th of May, 1860. Mrs. Stowe, reading this, and not being well "posted," did not see the mistake of the marriage, which took place on 2 January, 1815, and deducting 1814 from 1816, arrived at the "two years," which she proclaims several times.

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The Daily Commercial.

MAUD DUVAL.

Oh beautiful Maud, with your stately heat,
And its wondrous braids of raven hair,
With your floating eyes and the grace that shed
Such a radiance o'er your every air—
And the treasures throng around you to-night,
You know yourself the queen of them all;
Not a lovelier face, no eye more bright
Than this year's, cold, re-crowned Maud Duval.

From this kingly room, of your palace home,
Its carpets from the Persian loom,
Wide halls where the sunlight cannot come,
Pale statues gleaming through gorgeous gloom:
There are stealing shadescapes, vases rare,
And costly mirrors reflecting all,
Does one to that ever know a care,
Or an aching heart, proud Maud Duval?

Yes, your gold is a thing of wondrous might,
Did you wisely choose? for your part?
Can you buy, with the gleam of its yellow light,
One moment's rest for your weary heart?
Or that gives no mirth in that dazzling smile,
And I know that anguish, like a rail,
Mid the festive scene in all the while
Resting on your soul, poor Maud Duval.

Now often you dream of your childhood's home,
In a solitary nook of the mountain sides;
The cot-scenes where you joyed to roam,
And thoughts no grief could ever bedide.
When one of these, thus all more dear,
With step so firm and form so free,
Startled you, as woo'd you your willing ear,
How happy you were, sweet Maud Duval!

There's a low, green isle 'neath the tropic sun,
Where the white sands, rippled by the wave,
Both cover the tomb of that faithful one—
Who ever him to think onely gone?
Will may you weep remorseless tears;
But all's no team-drops could ever bedide.
The love and hope of th se early years,
All hurb'd there, rash Maud Duval!

You have all that for which you sought—
The gold and gems and broad estate;
And as for love you asked not, nor
But oh! the price was much too great.
Upon your heart-throne lies a stone;
And though to-night you're queen of all,
Who envies you your jewelled empire
At such a cost, proud Maud Duval?

ANNETTE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is now outstanding of the first, second and third series of fractional currency over $20,000,000, of which $8,000,000 is of the first and second issue. It is estimated that six or seven millions of the latter amount will never reach the redemption division, which will cause a reduction of the national debt equal to that amount; but it will require an act of Congress to strike that amount from the debit side of the Treasurer's books.

While most of the watering places have had a remarkably good year, the rule is not without exceptions. It is said that one of the largest hotels at Cape May is losing at the rate of $500 a week, and two of the first-class houses at Atlantic City are losing at about the same rate. Some of the more moderate hotels at both places are doing very well.

A New York letter of the 26th says: The city hotels within the past forty-eight hours have received heavy accessions from the country; some of them this morning breakfasted between 400 and 500, a very unusual pressure for the last week in August. The South and Southwest send the largest quota. Next week the reflux from the fashionable watering places will help to swell the current.

Fanny Fern says: "If one-half the girls knew the previous lives of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased." Whereupon the Boston *Post* asks: "If the men knew what their future lives were to be, wouldn't it increase the list of old maids still further?"

There is a locality in Michigan known as the St. Joseph fruit district, which has produced already 30,000 bushels of berries, with 30,000 bushels of blackberries yet to be gathered, and 800,000 bushels of peaches ripening. The sources of supply are set down by a local newspaper as follows:

Peach trees	500,000	Quince trees	2,000
Pear trees	30,000	Grape vines	80,000
Plum trees	20,000	Strawberries, acres	255
Cherry trees	20,000	Blackberries, acres	200
Apple trees	150,000	Raspberries, acres	200

It is definitely arranged that a new bridge will be built across the Ohio river to connect New Albany, Indiana, with Portland and Louisville, Ky. The company is composed of New York capitalists and two or three citizens of Indiana. The bridge will have three tracks, one for railroad trains, one for a street railroad and one for wagons. Its estimated cost is $1,700,000.

The rice crop of Louisiana is estimated this year at not less than 70,000 barrels. Before the war the average was not above 10,000 barrels. The swamps on both sides of the river are well adapted to its growth, irrigation is easy, and the sea breezes render the rice plantations comparatively free from the sickness which characterizes the plantations of South Carolina and Georgia.

The Maryland newspapers are filled with complaints about the drought and the blighting of the corn, potato and tobacco crops, and say that even the trees appear to be dying. Frederick City is on half rations of water. Frostburg is similarly afflicted, and the Chesapenke and Ohio Canal is very low in some of the levels.

Dr. **Strongsburg, a Jew, seven or eight years ago,** lived a penniless adventurer in a London garret, is now called the Prussian Railroad King. He is worth at least fifty million thalers, and owns nearly one-half the railroads in the Kingdom.

A mastodon tusk was found at Cleveland recently by workmen excavating a sewer, and now there is a dispute as to whom it belongs. One claims that it belongs to the sewer contractor; another that the foreman is entitled to it; a third claims that the owner of the lot nearest the point whence it was exhumed should have it; the city, says a fourth, is the owner, while the fifth holds that the man who dug it up is the proper one.

The Boston *Commercial Advertiser* has been sold to a company for $225,000, of which Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds is president, and Wm. Waters, one of the former owners, is treasurer and business man. It is stated that the new specialty of the *Advertiser* is to be a more determined hostility to free trade.

PERSONAL.

At Smithfield, R. I., Jonathan Buxton, aged 102 years, is living with his wife Saloma, aged 101. This pair of nuptial century plants have flourished side by side for seventy-eight years, and have nine children living, the oldest being seventy-two years of age.

Col. W. H. Paine, who distinguished himself as an engineer while a member of the headquarters Staff of the army of the Potomac in the late war, has been appointed the associate of Col. C. Roebling, Engineer-in-Chief of the East River Brigade, and will give his aid in carrying out the plan of the late Roebling.

Garibaldi says: "I do not suffer so much, but I feel I a growing old. I am a weather-beaten hulk, which has made many a voyage; a plank is at one time washing, at another a sail—always something; but an carnival will supplies all deficiencies, and when the country may need the last timber of the old barge, I shall willingly make the sacrifice."

The death is announced of Luigi Poletti, architect of the basilica of St. Paul, and one of the best known artists of Rome. He died at Milan, on his way to the quarries of Baveno, to select some columns of red granite for the portico of St. Paul. He was born in 1792 at Modena, and leaves to that city the whole of his large fortune and his valuable library.

The present year seems destined to be fatal to Parisian celebrities; we have already recorded the deaths of Monsieur Reiset and the Count of Chatenay Lhord, and now we learn the decease of a still better known character, the Count Adolph d'Houdetot, a captain in the Cent Suisses under the Restoration. The Count accompanied his master, Charles Dix, in his flight as far as Cherbourg, and in 1848, being at the time prefect of Havre, he was enabled by a singular coincidence to favor the escape of Louis Philippe to England. On the latter occasion he forwarded his resignation to the Ministry, but the poet statesman refused to accept it, and wrote to thank the Count for the fidelity he had shown to the fallen monarch. The deceased nobleman was remarkable for his versatility, together with his betting long before that taste had acquired its present development. He won upon a large sum of money by beating Captain Crawfurd, then considered the best pistol shot in Europe, in a match in which he broke twenty-three eggs out of twenty-five at thirty paces, and also won a heavy stake in the primary days of cock fighting by pitting one of his cocks against a blind but unconquered champion belonging to Lord Henry Seymour, the extravagant exploits of which gave rise to the phrase "As blind as

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE PARK VOTE.

What the Law Provides For.

Some persons claim to be in the dark as to what they are actually called upon to vote "for" or "against" on Tuesday next. The publication of the law has been called for and, although we gave it in full, in April last, and have recently given its main provisions, we append the principal sections:

SECTION 4. The Councils of said city of Pittsburgh shall be and are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be issued bonds in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, to be used for the purpose of purchasing and improving grounds for a public park, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 5. All bonds issued in pursuance of the next going section shall be in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places as Councils may by ordinance direct; they shall each be countersigned by the Controller and registered by the Treasurer of said city, and sold in such manner as Councils may direct.

SEC. 6. When any bonds shall be authorized and executed in pursuance of the foregoing section, they may be sold in such manner as Councils may direct, but the money received therefor shall be appropriated to the purpose for which the bonds were issued, and to the payment of the interest on the same, as the same becomes due, and for no other purpose. Provided that no bonds shall be sold for less than par value, provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said city of Pittsburgh from contracting for the purchase of grounds payable in bonds issued in pursuance hereof.

SEC. 7. The said city of Pittsburgh shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever Councils may so direct, to purchase grounds not exceeding one hundred acres in extent, for the purpose of a public park, and to pass, ordain and enact rules, regulations and ordinances necessary and proper for the purchase, improvement, preservation, regulation, arrangement and control of the said park, and to enforce the same by proper penalties; provided, that no contract for the purchase of grounds shall be made and entered into, nor shall any bonds be issued in pursuance of the authority conferred in this section, unless the question of such purchase shall have been submitted to the qualified voters of said city at the general election next to be held at such time and in such manner as Councils may direct, at which election there shall be voted marked upon the outside "Park," and upon the inside "For Park" or "Against Park." Such election shall be held by the officers authorized to hold general elections in said city, returns of which shall be made to Councils; and if a majority of the vote be in favor of a park, Councils shall have the right to exercise the powers conferred in the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections of this act. If the majority of the votes are against the park, no further action shall be taken under the said act.

The first section above quoted, marked *four*, is really the *first* section of the park act, the preceding three sections having reference to the retiring of the matured and maturing indebtedness of the city, and forming a matter of distinct legislation.

It will be seen from the sections quoted that those who vote "for park" simply vote to give *to Councils the right to purchase a park*, WHENEVER THEY MAY SO DIRECT. Those who vote "against park" vote *to withhold such right from the Councils*, leaving it to them to say whether or not a park is to be made. The immediate question is, should have a run up to Cresson before the season closes.

A MEAN THIEF.—On Saturday morning as an old lady from South Pittsburgh was passing through the upper end of the Diamond market, a fellow who was distributing advertising bills threw one into her basket, at the same time taking her pocket book which lay therein. A woman who was standing near by told the old lady an she accosted the thief, but he fled precipitately and escaped. The book contained between two and three dollars. The old lady called at the lock-up and reported her loss, remarking that she was unable to walk home. Captain Graham gave her car fare and took the name, promising to endeavor to detect the thief.

ALLEGED INCORRIGIBILITY.—Officer Ruch on Saturday arrested a boy about fifteen years of age against whom an information for incorrigibility had been lodged by his father. The youth was found in the vicinity of Glenwood grove and brought to town and placed in the lock-up. Yesterday the father called at the watch house and had an interview with the boy which resulted in the withdrawal of the information against the prisoner, who had promised to do better henceforward, obey his parents faithfully, and, in short, begin a new era in his life, and he was released on probation.

FIGHT IN A SALOON.—Word was brought to the Mayor's office Saturday evening about half past five o'clock that a fight was raging in Morgan Jenkin's saloon on Grant street. A squad of police was sent to the saloon, but on their arrival found that the fight was over, nothing quiet. It is stated that during the fight one of the contestants had his face bitten badly and was otherwise injured.

SEWICKLEY† ACADEMY.—This popular school will reopen for the Fall and Winter Session on Wednesday, September 8th, under the direction of Prof. G. W. Burns, Principal. Mr. Burns has an experienced assistant, and possesses just such qualifications as will make him popular with the people among whom he is called to labor.

SUNDAY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor Brush had before him on Sunday morning thirty-seven individuals, arrested during the night previous for various offenses against the law. Only one of the cases was discharged, fines being imposed in all of the others. Fourteen paid the fines, and the balance were committed.

DEFECTIVE COMMITMENT.—Wm. Einstein, arrested and placed in jail on Friday evening, on a commitment and capias clause, issued by Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, was brought into Court on Saturday morning, and released, on the grounds that the commitment was defective.

COMMITMENTS.—There were three Court cases and twenty commitments in cases of summary conviction from the Pittsburgh Mayor's office yesterday. The part of the jail which is at present available for prison purposes is kept constantly in a crowded condition.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of Allegheny City, yesterday, by invitation, preached a discourse at the North Avenue Methodist Church. There was a large attendance, and the discourse was an interesting one.

COMMON CASES.—There were seven common cases before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny City, yesterday morning.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Six prisoners were taken from the jail to the workhouse on Saturday last by officer Dressler.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular meeting of the City Councils will be held this afternoon.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The beginning of another college year of this excellent institution furnishes occasion for a few words in regard to its superior advantages in the thorough training and culture of young ladies. In the first place we may speak of the building as one of the best arranged and eligibly located for educational purposes to be found in the country. The location is retired and cheerful, in one of the most quiet, orderly and refined sections of the city, surrounded by churches and private residences, and free from the smoke of manufactories or the dust and noises of the business thoroughfares. The ventilation of the rooms is perfect and ample, and the light is most abundant. Visitors to the College are struck with the superabundance of light and air with which the whole building is supplied. There is really nothing to be desired on this score which is not fully provided—the building being every way adapted to the means of education. Having a proper place, thoroughly systematized and arranged for teaching, the college possesses a Faculty of the highest order of talent, among the individual members of which the duties are apportioned to the various departments of instruction. In an institution like this, where several hundred pupils of all ages are congregated, each teacher has a specific work to do, and it becomes necessary to regulate the labor with the precision of clockwork. In the primary department, the primary department of the year, send four or five years in the several departments, and when she leaves the college she may find the teacher who first took charge of her still in the primary branch—the pupils moving from grade to grade, while the teachers continue at the work for which they are best qualified. The Faculty now embraces twenty members, chosen for their special fitness, and upon the highest recommendations as to their learning, literary and social standing and moral rectitude. Any specialty, such as music, drawing, painting, needlework, waxwork, etc., as well as special studies in literary departments, will be taught as thoroughly as the most ordinary branch of other school. Eighteen of the faculty of last year have been graduates, and four new ones have been elected—these latter having received the highest recommendations for ability and success.

The course of study is most extensive and thorough, and comprehends everything pertaining to a solid and ornamental education. We think that, in this respect, the college is equally in advance of any similar institution in the country. Eight years are required to complete a full course, and additional time is necessary to graduate in the classical course. Pupils never, however, may select such branches as are deemed most advantageous; but pupils are not excused from pursuing the practical studies or allowed to neglect any of the essential parts of an education, because they may have a present distaste for them. They are obliged to study what their teachers *know* to be for their benefit, and not permitted to discard what they *fancy* to be dry or uninteresting. The drill is just as thorough as it can be made, and every pupil is required to come up to the average standard of acquirement before she can be graduated. While nothing essential is allowed to be neglected, care is taken not to "cram" or overwork the pupils, and the studies are assigned so as to avoid neglect and idleness on the one hand, and injurious application on the other. The examinations, at the close of the terms, are severe tests of the thoroughness of drill, as more or less of failures are then handed over to a promiscuous selection of the best educated gentlemen of the community, who examine them on any and every study. This renders it essential that each pupil should be thoroughly primed at all times, and to avoid the labor of the special aim of every teacher employed.

Therefore, it is that every daughter of Pittsburgh should remember this is a permanent institution, and that the different grades of each year adds to its reputation, and that it dispenses the marks of honorable distinction. Pupils can graduate within this walls with the highest accomplishments, and need have no occasion to go anywhere else. Parents should also be borne in mind that the college has always been patronized by the very best citizens of the land—many of the pupils being the children or descendants distinguished in the liberal professions, and all coming from wealthy and refined families, in the various walks of life. In looking over the catalogue of last year, we find the names of the daughters of such men as Bishop Simpson and Bishop Kingley. The latter, we understand, has made arrangements for his entire family to be inmates of the College during his long absence in the East. His three daughters will enter as pupils at the commencement of the present term, September 1st.

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AQUATIC.

The Races on Saturday—Challenges.

The interest in boating contests appears to be rapidly increasing in this city. A number of races took place on Saturday, and there are prospects of more in the future.

THE REGATTA.

Notwithstanding the rain on Saturday afternoon, the regatta was commenced at two o'clock for prizes of $50, $25 and $5 took place on the lower Monongahela course, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. The following entries were made: Joseph Nave, Jr., and Hallie Scott, Henry Grimes, Tim O'Brien and Joseph Johnson. Mr. Wm. Robertson was starter, holder and Mr. Thomas Reese referee. The word go was given at 3:40 P. M., O'Brien leading slightly, Scott soon passing him, and taking the stakeboat first and maintained the lead about half way to the bridge, when Nave and he broke an oar and was upset. The accident delayed O'Brien, and Kaye and Johnson both took the lead. Kaye won the first prize, Johnson the second and O'Brien the third. The time was not taken. Considerable fun and interance of the movement.

On motion a number of names were added to the County Executive Committee.

Burglary in Allegheny—Fifty Dollars Stolen.

The residence of Mr. John Hopkins, on Pasture Lane, Allegheny city, was entered by a burglar somewhere between Saturday night and fifty dollars stolen. It seems the burglar climbed into the second story window by getting upon the porch. Mr. Hopkins was sleeping at the time and the burglar stole from his pocket a wallet containing fifty dollars, and it appears went down and passed out of the corner of the lower rooms, after which he retired to the upper story and made his exit, the way he came in, just as Mr. Hopkins awoke.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH.—Wm. Moore, whose name has appeared in police reports formerly, Saturday afternoon became in a happy state of mind and repaired to a photograph gallery on Sixth avenue, where he proposed to be taken. The artist, thinking from the man's looks that a picture, if taken, would perhaps not be recognized by the man's friends, declined to give him a photograph, whereupon Moore became indignant and was ordered to leave. He declined and an officer was called. He reached the officer and two men were brought up as reinforcements, and Moore, considerably subdued and hauling he was conveyed to the lock-up. The Mayor yesterday morning imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

PRESENTATION TO SUPERINTENDENT DAVID. —Mr. T. B. A. David, the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at this city, whose resignation a few days since has been previously mentioned, was Saturday evening, at his private residence, presented by the employes of the district with a magnificent gold watch, Howard movement, and a splendid chain. The presentation speech was made by David Fleming, Esq., chief operator at this city, who spoke of the high standing in which Mr. David was held by the operators, and expressed regret at his resignation. Mr. David responded briefly, expressing in appropriate terms his appreciation of the gift.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON.—The season at Cresson Springs is now at its height, there being between three and four hundred guests now registered at the popular mountain house, which, under the management of George W. Mullin, Esq., is now one of the most popular summer resorts in the country. The excellent brass band is still in attendance, and hops are the rage every evening. The weather at present is delightful, the thermometer ranging from 65° to 80°. Those who can spare a day or two from business will find the run and heat of the country, should take a run up to Cresson before the season closes.

A MEAN THIEF.—On Saturday morning as an old lady from South Pittsburgh was passing through the upper end of the Diamond market, a fellow who was distributing advertising bills threw one into her basket, at the same time taking her pocket book which lay therein. A woman who was standing near by told the old lady an she accosted the thief, but he fled precipitately and escaped. The book contained between two and three dollars. The old lady called at the lock-up and reported her loss, remarking that she was unable to walk home. Captain Graham gave her car fare and took the name, promising to endeavor to detect the thief.

ALLEGED INCORRIGIBILITY.—Officer Ruch on Saturday arrested a boy about fifteen years of age against whom an information for incorrigibility had been lodged by his father. The youth was found in the vicinity of Glenwood grove and brought to town and placed in the lock-up. Yesterday the father called at the watch house and had an interview with the boy which resulted in the withdrawal of the information against the prisoner, who had promised to do better henceforward, obey his parents faithfully, and, in short, begin a new era in his life, and he was released on probation.

FIGHT IN A SALOON.—Word was brought to the Mayor's office Saturday evening about half past five o'clock that a fight was raging in Morgan Jenkin's saloon on Grant street. A squad of police was sent to the saloon, but on their arrival found that the fight was over, nothing quiet. It is stated that during the fight one of the contestants had his face bitten badly and was otherwise injured.

SEWICKLEY† ACADEMY.—This popular school will reopen for the Fall and Winter Session on Wednesday, September 8th, under the direction of Prof. G. W. Burns, Principal. Mr. Burns has an experienced assistant, and possesses just such qualifications as will make him popular with the people among whom he is called to labor.

SUNDAY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor Brush had before him on Sunday morning thirty-seven individuals, arrested during the night previous for various offenses against the law. Only one of the cases was discharged, fines being imposed in all of the others. Fourteen paid the fines, and the balance were committed.

DEFECTIVE COMMITMENT.—Wm. Einstein, arrested and placed in jail on Friday evening, on a commitment and capias clause, issued by Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, was brought into Court on Saturday morning, and released, on the grounds that the commitment was defective.

COMMITMENTS.—There were three Court cases and twenty commitments in cases of summary conviction from the Pittsburgh Mayor's office yesterday. The part of the jail which is at present available for prison purposes is kept constantly in a crowded condition.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of Allegheny City, yesterday, by invitation, preached a discourse at the North Avenue Methodist Church. There was a large attendance, and the discourse was an interesting one.

COMMON CASES.—There were seven common cases before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny City, yesterday morning.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Six prisoners were taken from the jail to the workhouse on Saturday last by officer Dressler.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular meeting of the City Councils will be held this afternoon.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Opening of the Building for Business—Objects and Operations of the Company.

The building for the use of the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, which has been in course of erection for over a year past, is now finished, furnished and ready for business. A great many citizens visited the building on Saturday, and quite a large number of safes and boxes have already been secured.

The fact that no Fire Insurance Company will take a risk on securities, coin or books of account, and that banks and other institutions disclaiming responsibility for cash boxes, securities, or valuables left with them, renders it necessary to provide in the various cities some place of absolute security for papers, bonds, coin, plate, etc. This is provided by the Safe Deposit Company, whose building is especially arranged for the purpose, and who gives the depositor an absolute and reliable security except in cases where the liability is limited by special arrangement. The security from fire, robery or other accident could not be made more perfect than in this building, while in addition to the vaults will be added a permanent force of night and day guards, who will be constantly on duty.

There is a large class of citizens to whom this institution will be very useful, as persons may, at a moderate cost, have a box or safe to become necessary to regulate the labor with the precision of clockwork. In the banking house of the primary department the safe deposit company furnishes a place where they may find the teacher who first took charge of her still in the primary branch—the pupils moving from grade to grade, while the teachers continue at the work for which they are best qualified. The Faculty now embraces twenty members, chosen for their special fitness, and upon the highest recommendations as to their learning, literary and social standing and moral rectitude. Any specialty, such as music, drawing, painting, needlework, waxwork, etc., as well as special studies in literary departments, will be taught as thoroughly as the most ordinary branch of other school. Eighteen of the faculty of last year have been graduates, and four new ones have been elected—these latter having received the highest recommendations for ability and success.

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THE KNIFE.

Stabbing Affray at the Point.

Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a stabbing affray occurred near Snyder's saloon, Penn street, at the Point, which, it is feared, will result fatally. Two men named Andrew Tierman and Michael Tiernan, in company with others, had been engaging the evening in Snyder's tavern, drinking and card playing. A dispute arose between Tiernan and Gill, about the manner of playing, and words led to blows. The proprietor of the house shoved them both out, and the quarrel was renewed on the streets—others joining in it. Tierman was soon seen to stagger against the wall, with his hand over his abdomen, saying "I'm cut." Gill is said to have been the only person near enough to have cut Tiernan, and one man states that he saw Gill hold Tiernan by the neck and strike at his abdomen twice with the other hand, as though he were using a knife. Tiernan was conveyed to his home, and his injuries were attended to by Dr. Daly, who fears that he will not recover. Chief Hague made an information against Gill for feloniously assaulting and battery, and he was subsequently arrested in a house-top, where he had taken refuge, and was committed for a hearing on Saturday next. Tiernan's deposition was taken by the Mayor, in which he states that he believes Gill cut him. The latter denies the cutting.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

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To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

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The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1:33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

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EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock Saturday afternoon:

D Dilg & Co, 1 car ale; W Bell, 1 do; Taggart & Son, 2 do bark; B L Fahnestock, 1 do lead; W H Hammond, 1 do tobacco; Phillings, Jr., & Co, 1 do glass; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do slate; Lyon, S & co, 1 do cinder; Bingham & L, 4 do coal; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; Lyon & co, 1 do do; D W C Bidwell, 1 do castings; Arbuckles & co, 106 bags coffee, 5 bbls sugar; Graham & Bro, 50 do; Rea & Bros, 50 bxs cont'y, 94 bxs c fruit; B L Fahnestock & co, 24 bbls whisky; Phillings, Jr., & Co, 1 bdl tubing; Wm Bingham, 2 bxs tubes; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bdl do; Lyon & co, 1 do do; 67 bags coffee, 19 pkgs groceries; Carr, Mc'd & co, 1 do do; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; Woods, 9 casks crucibles; T C Jenkins & Bro, 181 bags coffee; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; 1 bdl spades, 5 pkgs rope; R E Sellers & co, 7 pkgs drugs; D Dilg & Co, 1 bdl bark; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; Fickering1 & co, 45 bxs boots and shoes; Rinehart & S, 1 do do; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; 1 bdl sheep skins; J Kaercher & co, 1 do do; 1 bdl leather; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; 1 bdl hoop iron; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; 1 bdl sheep skins; H Hastings & co, 1 do do; 1 bdl leather; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro, 1 do do; 1 bdl sheep skins; Graham & Bro, 1 do do; Rea & Bro